Patented June 6, 1922

THE ANSONIA

SUNWATCH

TRADE MARK

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

Manufactured by
THE ANSONIA CLOCK CO.
7th Avenue & 12th Street
Brooklyn, N. Y.

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GEORGE HOLLINWOOD

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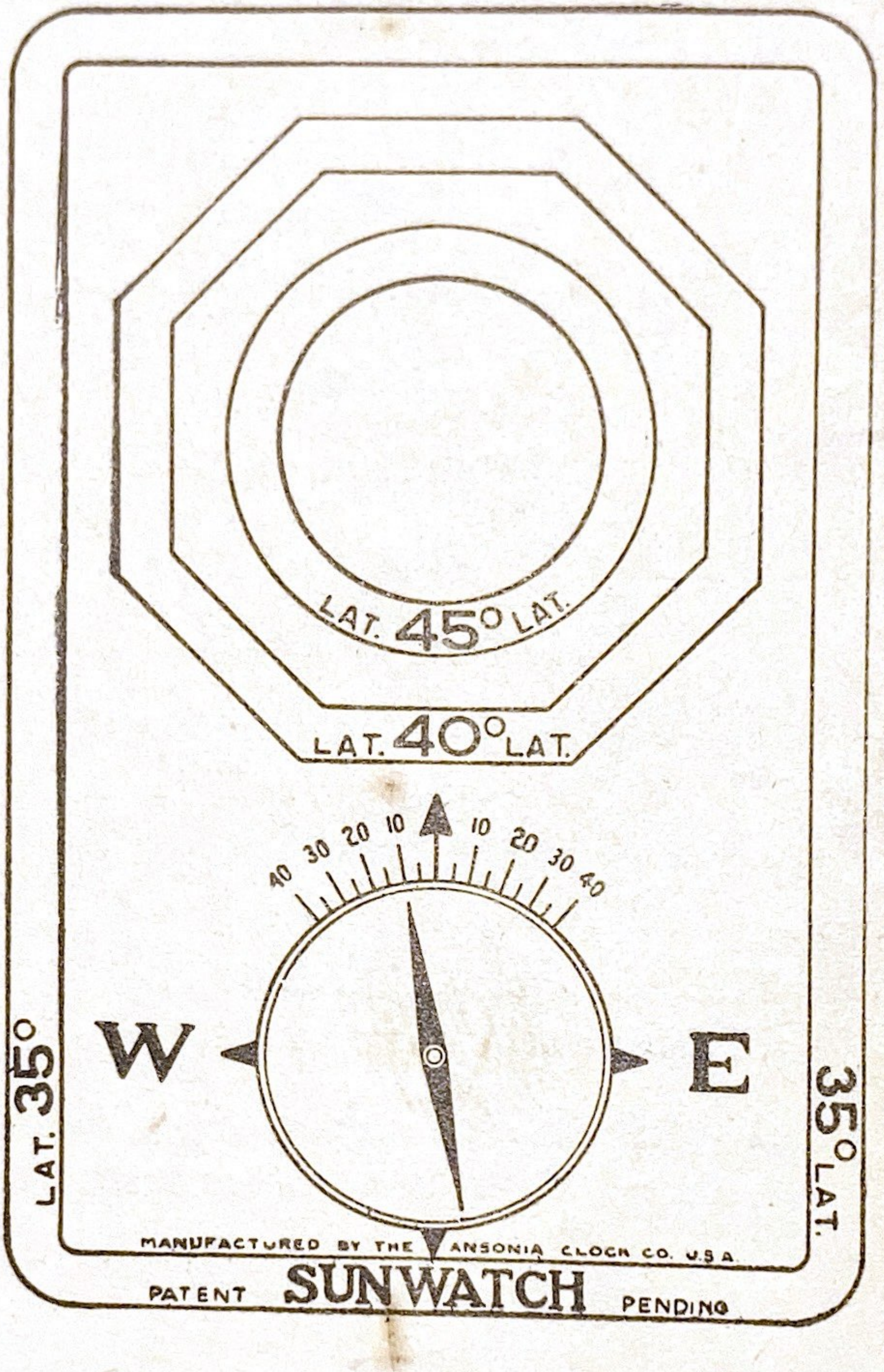
How
to ascertain the
TIME
by means of
the
SUNWATCH
"The Tickless Timepiece"

Tells the hours all around
Without making a sound!

A clock the time may wrongly tell,
I never, if the sun shines well.

Old Sun-dial Mottoes.


LAT. 45° LAT.
LAT. 40° LAT.
40 30 20 10
10 20 30 40
W
E
LAT. 35°
35° LAT.
MANUFACTURED BY THE ANSONIA CLOCK CO. U.S.A.
PATENT
SUNWATCH
PENDING

SUN TIME

Note the latitude of the city nearest to your location, (see inside of cover of SUNWATCH), then lift the Style to the angle

35°, 40° or 45°

most nearly corresponding.

Note the variation of the compass, (see 1st col. "Var."), then hold the SUNWATCH in a horizontal position, and let the compass needle point to that number of degrees

East or West.

The SUNWATCH will then be in correct position, the Style pointing to the

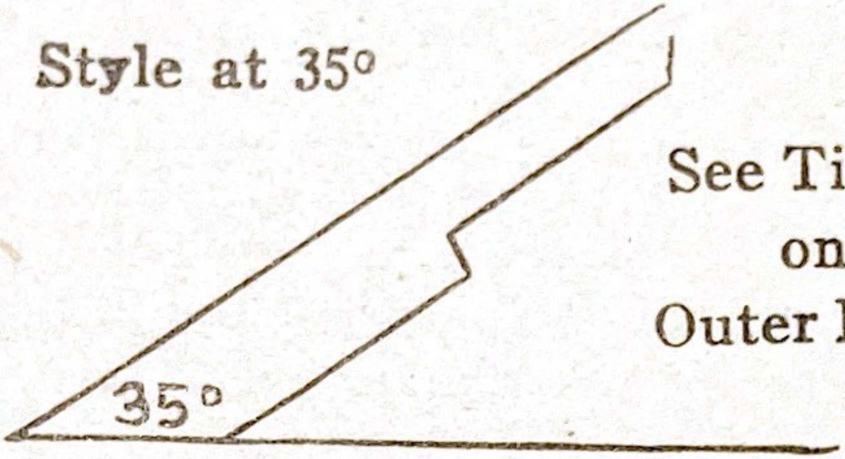
TRUE NORTH

and the shadow thrown by the Style will show

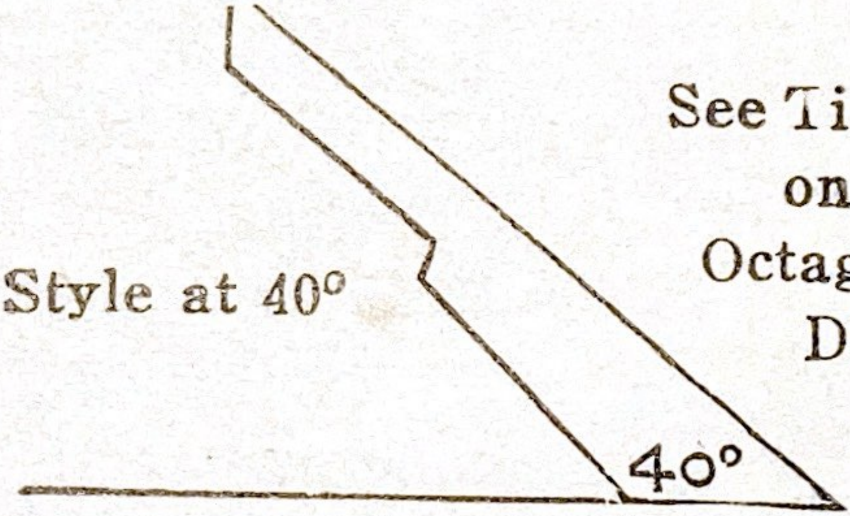
SUN TIME.

Diagram on opposite page shows outlines of the three dials, (for 35°, 40° and 45° respectively), also, as an example, how the needle of the compass should point in the vicinity of New York City, (10° West Variation).

Style at 35°



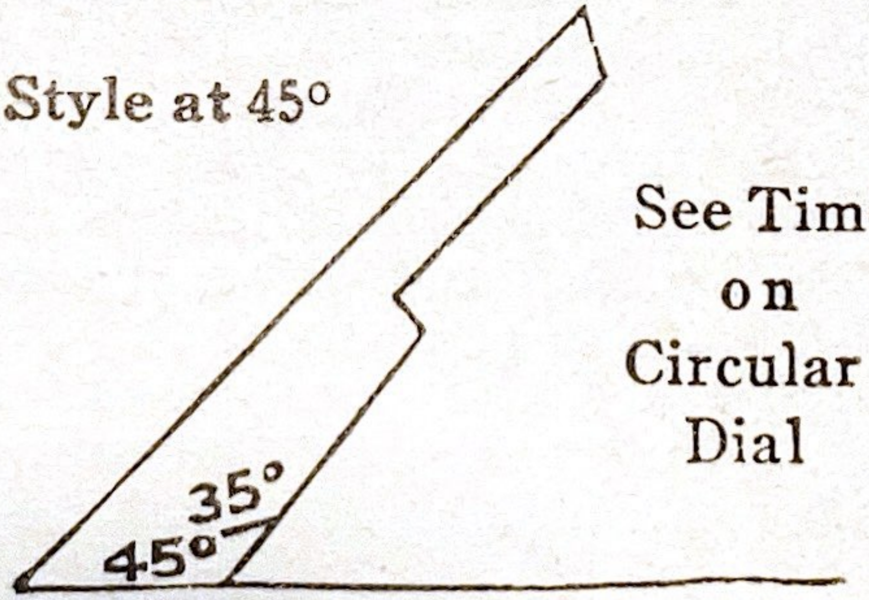
See Time
on
Outer Dial



See Time
on
Octagonal
Dial

Style at 40°

Style at 45°



See Time
on
Circular
Dial

MEAN TIME

To determine Mean Time, add to or subtract from Sun Time the number of minutes shown on the Equation Table (last col.) for the most nearly corresponding day of the year.

"The Equation of Time"

is the difference between Sun Time and Mean Time.

It will be seen that the Equation varies throughout the year, and is at zero about
Apl. 15th, June 15th, Sept. 1st
and Dec. 25th.

Diagrams on opposite page show the Style of the

SUNWATCH

at different elevations, the angles being indicated on the sides.

Whichever angle you raise the Style to, look for the time on the corresponding dial.

STANDARD TIME

The Longitude Table (3rd col. “Long.”) will show how far East or West, you are from the

STANDARD MERIDIAN
of your locality.

If you are East of the meridian, deduct from Mean Time, 4 minutes for each degree, and if West, add 4 minutes for each degree, (see 4th col. “Corr”).

and you have
STANDARD TIME.

75° Eastern Standard Meridian
90° Central “ “
105° Mountain “ “
120° Pacific “ “

See examples on opposite page.

EXAMPLES.

At New York, Sept. 30th,
(Long. 74° W.)

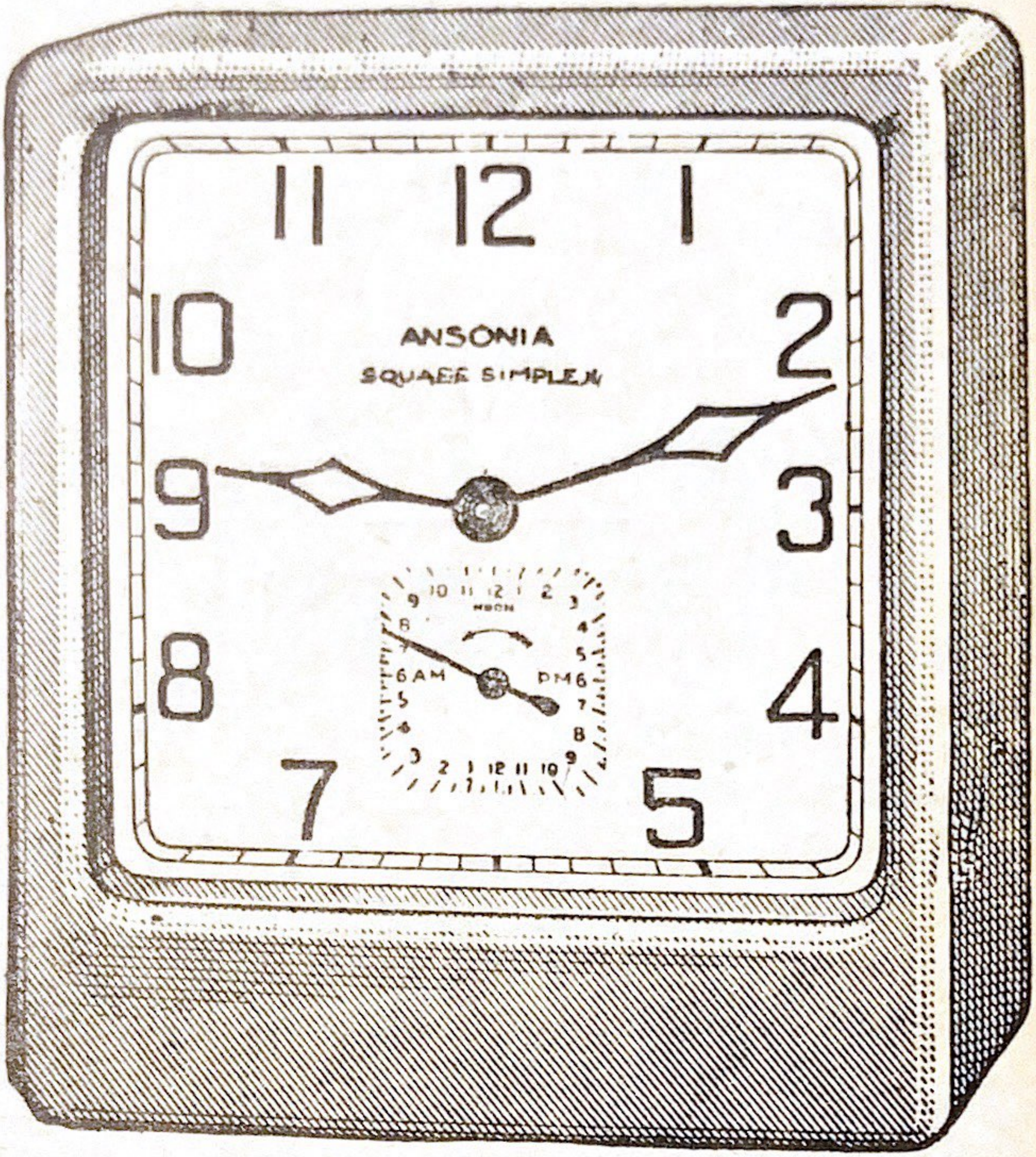
	H. M.
SUNWATCH shows -	12.00
deduct Equation - - -	10
Result, Mean Time -	11.50
deduct (for 1° E. of 75th Mer. See 4th col.)	04
Result, Standard Time -	11.46

At Chicago, March 1st,
(Long. 88° W.)

	H. M.
SUNWATCH shows -	10.30
add Equation - - -	12
Result, Mean Time -	10.42
deduct (for 2° E. of 90th Mer. See 4th col.)	08
Result, Standard Time -	10.34

Thus, Sun and compass
tell the time
And guide your steps,
in every clime!

THE CLOCK WITH BRAINS



SQUARE SIMPLEX
Height 5-¼ in., Width 4-½ in.
PLAIN OR RADIUM DIAL

Manufactured by

THE ANSONIA CLOCK CO.

Makers of Fine Clocks
for Half a Century

SQUARE SIMPLEX

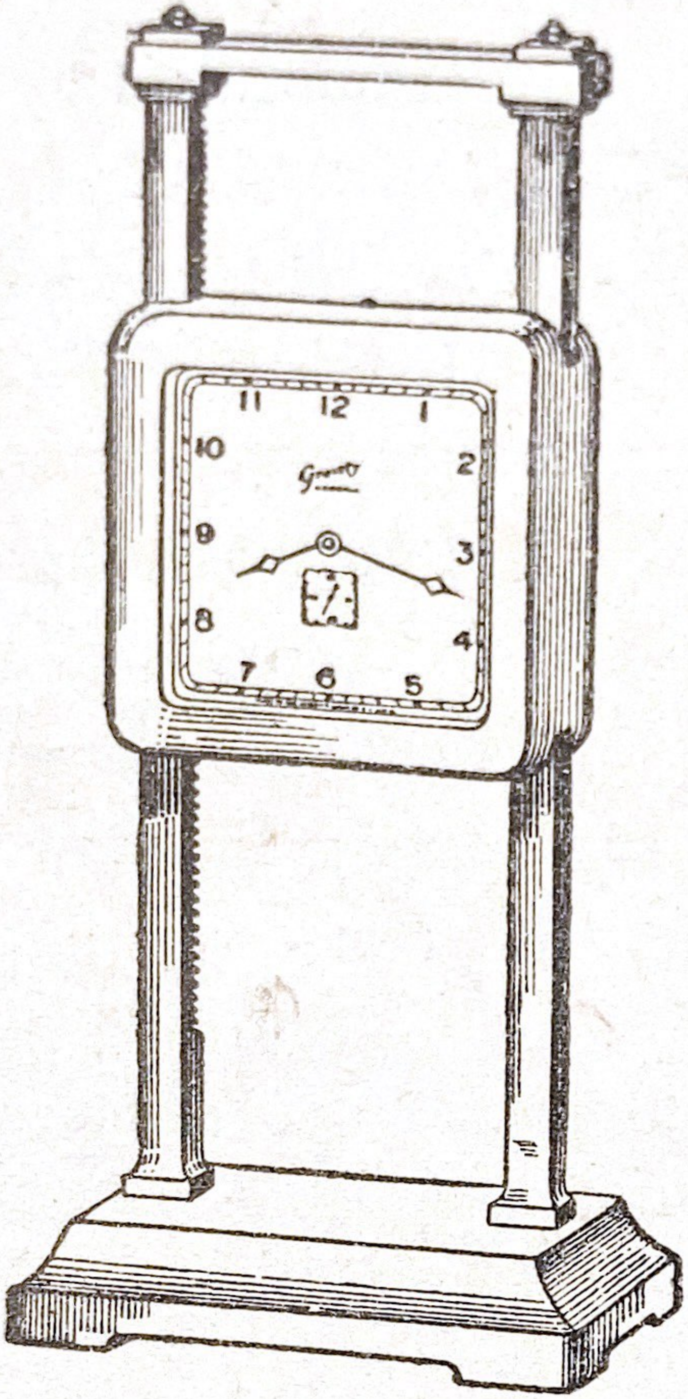
Ten Day
Automatic Alarm

Wind it but once every Ten Days

Automatically rings alarm; stops ringing and resets to ring again same time next day without further attention

Your dealer will be glad
to supply you

Runs by its own Weight



No Key—Just Raise to Wind

GRAVITY CLOCK

Height 10 in. width 4-½ in.
Thirty-six hour drop from top to base
PLAIN OR RADIUM DIAL